

News From Winners.

Comrade G. W. McKinley, Catawba, Ky., reports as follows: "Born in Higginport, Ohio, 1844. Enlisted in Co. B, 24th Ohio, Feb. 27, 1864; discharged July 27, 1865. Present at Cloyd Mountain May 9, 1864; was on the Hunter raid to Lynchburg, June, 1864; at Winchester,

B. F. Gilliland, St. Charles, Ky., reports as follows: "I was born in Hopkins County, Ky., 1852. Have lived in same County all my life. I began work for St. Bernard Coal Co. (which I wish to say is one of the best companies on earth) on Nov. 14, 1874. Have worked in the north of weigh boss, store clerk and book-keeper for the above company for 28 1/2

THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

(Continued from first page.)

commendation was taken as an indication that his patience would be long exercised before he got beyond the expression of generalities.

Both the critical parties, in their platforms of 1896, had expressed the sympathy so profoundly felt by the American people in the Cuban struggle, and the people generally concurred in the sentiment that the Republic of Cuba had lost control of Cuba and was unable either to protect property or lives of resident Americans, or to comply with its treaty obligations.

Numerous resolutions were offered during this short session of Congress, but nothing of moment was done, and soon the Cleveland administration passed away, leaving all the questions which had arisen during the war as a heritage to its successor.

On March 4, 1897, President McKinley was inaugurated, and in anticipation thereof President Cleveland had convened the Senate in special session. The inaugural address made no allusion to the war in Cuba.

On March 6, 1897, President McKinley called Congress in extra session. Accordingly, on March 15, the first session of the 55th Congress opened. The message of the President was confined to recommendations touching a tariff revenue bill and was silent on the question of the war in Cuba. But soon the calendar thickened, as in previous years, with resolutions on this subject. Mr. Allen introduced a resolution recognizing the political independence of Cuba, and Mr. Morgan offered a joint resolution, which read as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government of the United States, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

This resolution was passed on May 20, 1897, by a vote of 41 yeas to 14 nays, the vote being—Baker, Bates, Burrows, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cook, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris (Ark.), Hendricks, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Martin, Mitchell, Morrill, Murphy, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Russell, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wolcott.

Thus a second step was taken by the Senate toward the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

It affirmed, by implication, the right of Congress to make direct recognition of a condition of war in a foreign country. It was contended in debate that this was the exclusive province of the Executive.

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that it was done by some Spanish sympathizer without governmental agency; still others made the far-fetched suggestion that the insurgents had committed the crime to induce American intervention. An extraordinary session of the Senate, the visit of Senators Proctor, Money, Gallinger and Tillman to Cuba. They related their observations to the Senate, and their harrowing accounts of the acute conditions existing in the island.

On July 3, 1898, history repeated itself, and the Spanish fleet of Cervera, endeavoring to break through the American fleet in Manila Bay, was destroyed by the American fleet under Commodore Schley. Admiral Sampson, its nominal commander, being temporarily absent in consultation with the commander of our land forces.

On July 17, after the brilliant assaults of the American army had shown the futility of further resistance, the Spanish army at Santiago surrendered. On Jan. 1, 1899, the American army took formal possession, under Gen. J. R. Brooke, of the island of Cuba, and the career of Spain on the American Continent was closed.

On Aug. 12, the protocol of a treaty was signed at Washington by W. R. Day, our Secretary of State, and Jules Cambon, the ambassador of France, representing the Spanish Government, by which it was agreed, with a view to the establishment of peace between the two countries, that Spain should relinquish all claims to sovereignty over, and title to Cuba; should

cede to the United States, and such island in the Ladrone Islands might be selected by the United States; that the United States should occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace that should determine the final disposition and government of the Philippines. It was also agreed that Cuba and Porto Rico should be immediately evacuated by Spain and that Commissioners, appointed by the two Governments, should make arrangements accordingly; that each Government should appoint not more than five Commissioners to treat of peace, their meeting to take place at Paris not later than Oct. 1.

At the time when this protocol was signed, our army was under General Merritt besieging Manila, and Gen. Aguinaldo, with the Philippine forces, was assisting us.

The President appointed Hon. W. R. Day, who resigned the Secretaryship of State to accept the commission; Hon. Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Hon. W. P. Frye and Hon. George Gray, members of the Senate, and Hon. William Brewster, of New York, Commissioners on behalf of the United States. On Oct. 1 they met at Paris the Commissioners appointed by the Queen of Spain.

The work of the commission was long and laborious, but it was concluded by a treaty, signed at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898, which was communicated to the Senate on Jan. 4, 1899, by the President.

The treaty, following the provisions of the protocol with respect to Cuba and Porto Rico and the island in the Ladrone Islands was to be ceded to the United States. By the third article Spain ceded the whole Philippine archipelago to the United States, and the United States agreed to pay Spain \$20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

It was also provided that the United States should have 10 years to admit Spanish subjects and merchandise to the ports of the Philippines on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States; that we would send back to Spain, at our own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war by the United States, and that the arms of the soldiers in question should be restored to them. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, ammunition and materials of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of the Philippines and Guam should remain the property of Spain. Mutual release and return of prisoners of war was provided for, and the United States undertook to obtain the release of all Spanish subjects held by the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

There was mutual relinquishment of all claims, national and individual, for indemnity of any kind that arose out of the war. But this, like the return of prisoners of war, was a heavy burden upon the United States and a trivial burden upon Spain, for many thousands of Spanish prisoners were in our hands, entailing considerable cost for their transportation home, and the claims of our citizens against Spain were numerous and substantial.

The debate on the treaty occupied the Senate for several days. It was finally passed by a vote of 59 yeas to 27 nays, the vote being—Baker, Bates, Burrows, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cook, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris (Ark.), Hendricks, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Martin, Mitchell, Morrill, Murphy, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Russell, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wolcott.

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entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into active service the militia of the several States to such extent as might be necessary.

Six days later Admiral Dewey's fleet, which had sailed from Manila Bay, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, and the beginning of the end was at hand.

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but were mowed down like grass and repulsed. The Monday following the vote was taken on the treaty. Up to that morning the necessary two-thirds vote in favor of it had not been assured and its defeat seemed probable. When the roll was called, the necessary two-thirds vote was secured, but when the vote was announced it stood as follows:

YEAS—Bacon, Bates, Burrows, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsey, Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Morrill, Murphy, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Russell, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wolcott, Total 57.

Against Ratification—Bacon, Bates, Burrows, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsey, Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Morrill, Murphy, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Russell, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wolcott, Total 27.

Against and Paired—Messrs. Cannon and Wilson, for, with Mr. White, against, and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore, for, with Mr. Turpie, against.

Thereupon, and thereby, all the Philippine Islands became a part of American territory, and all the people American citizens, except indeed that citizens of Spain might within a year preserve their allegiance to that kingdom by formal declaration before a court of record of that intent.

The Spanish Cortes by a small majority refused its approval of the treaty. But this was not essential. The Queen Regent's signature was affixed to it March 17, 1899, and as soon as formal exchanges of the ratification were made the war with Spain was thus ended.

Pending the consideration of the treaty Mr. McEnery offered the following resolution: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, but that the United States intend to establish on said islands, a Government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of the islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

Upon this he vainly endeavored to get a vote. The treaty was ratified. Failing in this it was considered afterward, and Mr. Bacon offered the following amendment which was lost by a tie vote, the Vice President voting against it.

Resolved, further, That the United States hereby disavow any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent Government shall have been erected therein, to withdraw from them all troops and naval forces, and to cede to the Government of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said Government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the Government and control of the islands to their people."

THE VOTE STOOD AS FOLLOWS: Yeas—Bacon, Bates, Burrows, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lindsey, McEnery, McMillan, Morrill, Murphy, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Russell, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wolcott, Total 57.

Against—Bacon, Bates, Burrows, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lindsey, McEnery, McMillan, Morrill, Murphy, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Russell, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wolcott, Total 27.

Not Voting—32—Aldrich, Allen, Baker, Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Harris, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Lindsey, McEnery, McMillan, Morrill, Murphy, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Russell, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wolcott, Total 57.

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